5th February 1934]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 613 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th February 1934, page 446 supra.]

Annexure.

District, name of taluk boards which had a revenue deficit before the coming into force of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930.

North Arcot—
1 Vellore
2 Cheyyar.
3 Tiruvannamalai.
4 Tiruppattur.
South Arcot—
5 Vriddhachalam.
Bellary—
6 Bellary.
7 Harpanahalli.
8 Adoni.
Coimbatore—
9 Coimbatore.
10 Palladam.
11 Gobichettipalaiyam.
Cuddapah—
12 Cuddapah.
13 Rajampet.
14 Badvel.
15 Ra·achoti.
16 Proddatur.
17 Jammalamadugu.
East Godavari—
18 Pithapuram.
19 Peddapuram.
West Godavari—
20 Ellore.
21 Tadepalligudem.
Guntur—
22 Guntur.
23 Sattenapalle.
24 Ongole.

District, name of taluk boards which had a revenue deficit before the coming into force of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930.

South Kanara—
25 Mangalore.
26 Kasargod.
27 Puttur.
28 Udipi.
29 Karkal.
Kurnool—
30 Kurnool
31 Nandyal.
Madura—
32 Madura.
Malabar—
33 Calicut.
34 Ernad.
35 Ponnani.
36 Palghat.
Nellore—
37 Kandukur.
Tanjore—
38 Kumbakonam,
39 Mayavaram.
Trichinopoly—
40 Musiri.
41 Perambalur.
42 Udaiyarpalaiyam.
Chingleput—
43 Chingleput.
44 Saidapet.
Chittoor—
45 Chittoor.
Tinnevelly—
46 Sermadevi.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 627 asked by the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th February 1934, page 453 supra.]

Extract from the report of the Collector of Nellore, R.C. No. B-7-5062/33, dated 2nd December 1933.

1. The cyclonic storm on the afternoon of the 17th November with the wind coming from the west and north-west created a large wave in the Kanigiri reservoir. The impact of this wave accompanied by a terriffic wind broke down 22 out of the 27 low level vents of the Maldevi escape. Wind is unusual from this quarter. In the 1927 cyclone the wind came from the opposite direction. The level of the

water in the reservoir before the breach was 19·00 feet and as the sill level is 13·00 feet, 6 feet of water rushed through the breach along the course of the Maldevi drain and spread over a width of 2 to 3 miles on either side of the drain to a length of about 10 miles to the railway line and of about another 20 miles to the coast. The flood extended over an area of about 60 square miles but the water gradually found its way into the sea and within a week had completely disappeared, the level of the reservoir having fallen with sill level of 13 feet.

* * * *

3. (*b*) It was at first estimated that crop on about 2,335 acres was submerged and that crop on about 1,000 acres would suffer. After the water receded however, the Tahsildar inspected the affected area and now reports that there would be no loss of crop on more than 200 acres. This is confined to the fields on either side of and near the Maldevi drain.

* * * *

Figures of anticipated remissions of revenue have been called for from the Tahsildar, Kovur, and his reply is awaited. As the extent on which crop was lost is now reported to be not more than 200 acres, the approximate amount of the remission may be estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

* * * *

There will be no necessity to grant advances to cultivators on a large scale. I have so far received no applications for loans to repair the lands affected. Any individual application will be considered and disposed of speedily and application for additional allotment will be made, if necessary.

Copy of letter No. 1851, *dated* 21*st November* 1933, *from the Executive Engineer, Nellore division, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Chepauk, Madras.*

Out of 27 low levelled vents at sill 13·00 feet and 4 high level vents at sill 18·00 feet (the latter having been built some years after the project was completed in 1886). Twenty-two vents from the south or R.F. side have been washed away clean of the sill of rock levelled up to 13·00 feet. Of the others counting from left or north, all the 4 high levelled vents and two of the low levelled vents are intact. The third low levelled vent has cracked vertically at the Crown and the fourth at the northern haunch. The fifth and the last of the surviving vents appear intact for the present. There were no abutment piers and all the balance of 22 vents have been carried away.

Observation from either end shows that there is no scour below sill. The collapse is due to the fearful impact of the waves set up by the

5th February 1934]

terrific gale blowing from west or north-west direction. During 1927 cyclone the storm came from east and there was no danger to the eastern shore of the Kanigiri reservoir.

* * * *

In addition to the above the Kanigiri reservoir suffered damages as follows:—

Washing away of revetment about 5,000 square feet in five patches between miles 4/7 and 5/2, the site of southern channel head.

At 6/1 100, in the south of eastern channel head, for about 100 feet all the revetment parapet wall, all the top or crest and up to 3 or 4 feet of the rear slope have been washed away.

If the collapse at the low level escape did not occur, it is almost certain that the bund would have given way here and the eastern channel head would have been in danger. The waves had risen even to 10 feet over the platform of the escape, i.e., up to 107 feet. In spite of rocks in outcrops in the rear, the breach would have scoured down to bed level and Buchireddipalem would have been washed away.

The eastern channel head itself was badly outflanked on the northern side and was saved by the rocks in rear over which the reservoir splash water escaped in torrents.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS